Python

Create a list

```
>>> # FIRST import numpy as np
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # CREATE a list
>>> data1 = [[1,2,3,4],[5,6,7,8]]
>>> data1
[[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]]
>>> len(data1)
2
>>> data1. class
<class 'list'>
```

List is not having dimension, type, shape

```
>>> data1.ndim
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'ndim'
>>> data1.dtype
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'dtype'
>>> data1.shape
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'list' object has no attribute 'shape'
```

Create an array from list

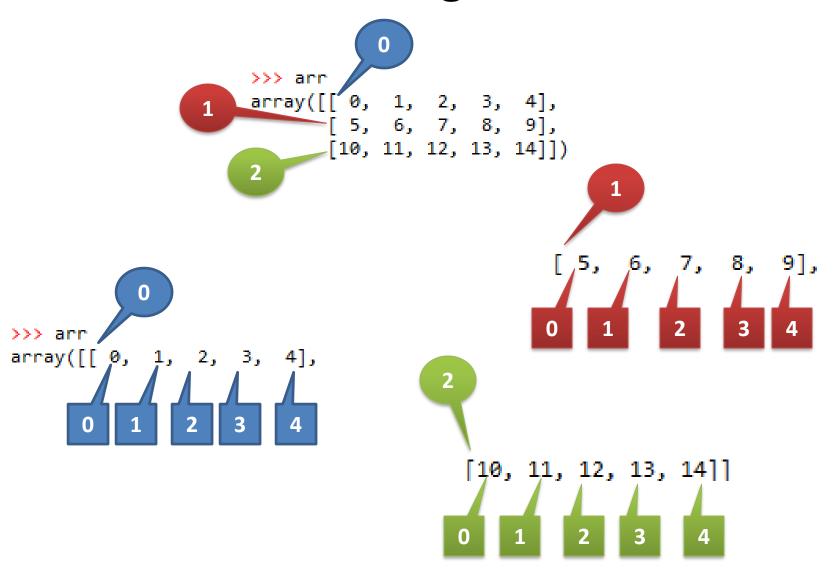
```
>>> # Create and ARRAY from the list
>>> arr1 = np.array(data1)
>>> arr1
array([[1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8]])
>>> len(arr1)
>>> arr1. class
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
>>> arr1.ndim
>>> arr1.shape
(2, 4)
>>> arr1.dtype
dtype('int32')
>>>
```

Array of zeros

Make an array of 3 by 5 dimension of first 15 numbers (including 0)

```
>>> k = np.arange(15)
>>> k
array([ 0, 1, 2, ..., 12, 13, 14])
>>> k. class
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
>>> k.dtype
dtype('int32')
                                >>> len(k.reshape(3,5))
>>> isinstance(k, tuple)
False
>>> isinstance(k, list)
False
>>> k.reshape(3,5)
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

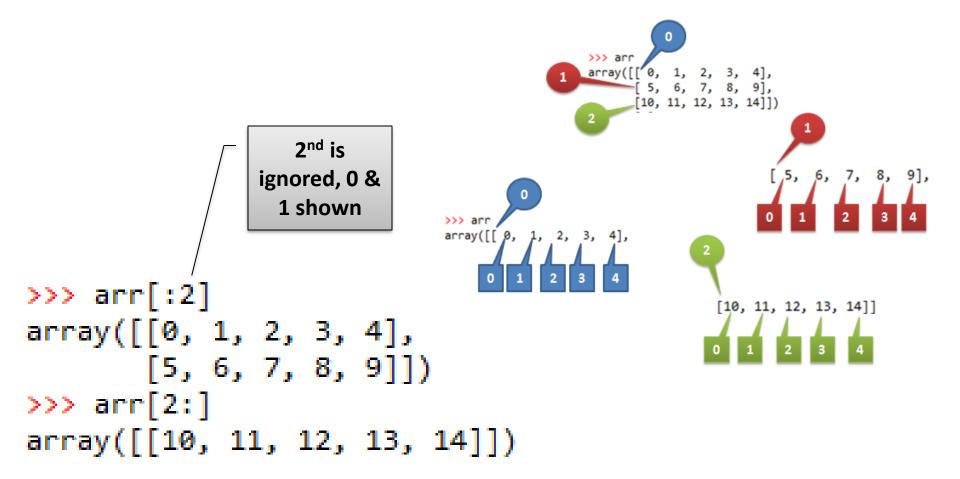
Indexing in arr



arr[2,4] and arr[1,3]

```
>>> arr = k.reshape(3,5)
>>> arr
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
                                               [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]]
>>> arr[0]
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> arr[1]
array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> arr[2]
array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
                                                      [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]]
>>> arr[2,4]
   arr[1,3]
```

Array



Array

```
First TWO
                             columns
>>> arr[:,0:2]-
array([[ 0, 1],
       [5, 6],
                              First
        [10, 11]])
                             column
>>> arr[:,0]
                                     First TWO rows
array([ 0, 5, 10])
                                     and first TWO
>>> arr[0:2, 0:2]
                                       columns
array([[0, 1],
                          >>> arr
       [5, 6]])
                          array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
                                  [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
                                  [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

Transpose of array

```
>>>(arr.T)
array(TT 0, 5, 10],
       [ 1, 6, 11],
       [ 2, 7, 12],
       [3, 8, 13],
       [4. 9. 14]])
                   >>> arr
                   array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
                         [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
                         [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

Square Root

Exponential of array

```
>>> np.exp(arr)
array([ 1.00000000e+00, 2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00,
         2.00855369e+01, 5.45981500e+01],
      [ 1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03,
         2.98095799e+03, 8.10308393e+03],
      [ 2.20264658e+04, 5.98741417e+04, 1.62754791e+05,
         4.42413392e+05, 1.20260428e+06]])
             >>> arr
             array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
                   [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
                   [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
>>> j = 3.453
>>> np.ceil(j)
4.0
>>> # Smallest integer, >,= the number
...
>>> k = -3.453
>>> np.ceil(k)
-3.0
```

ceil

```
>>> x = 3.4125

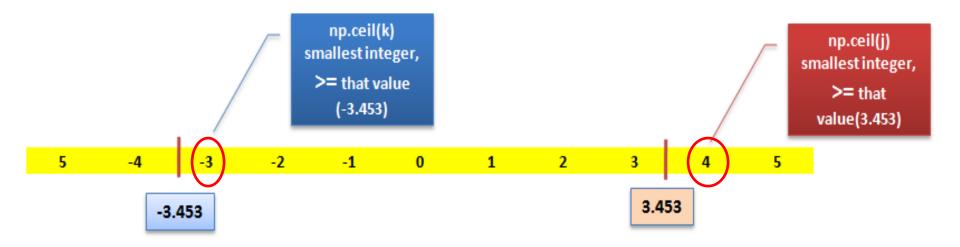
>>> x

3.4125

>>> y = round(x,2)

>>> y

3.41
```



In ceil function, >= is important

```
floor
>>> np.floor(j)
3.0
>>> # Largest integer, <.= the number
                                                              >>> x = 3.4125
                                                             >>> x
>>> np.floor(k)
                                                              3.4125
                                                             >>> y = round(x,2)
-4.0
                                                              >>> y
                                                              3.41
                                                                        np.floor(j)
                    np.floor(k)
                                                                      largest integer,
                   largest integer,
                                                                         <= that
                   <= that value
                                                                       value(3.453)
                      (-3.453)
               -3
5
                      -2
                              -1
                                     0
                                             1
                                                    2
                                                                           5
```

In floor function, <= is important

-3.453

3.453

np.greater_equal

```
>>> x1 = [4,2,1]
>>> x2 = [2,2,2]
>>> x1.__class__
<class 'list'>
>>> x2.__class__
<class 'list'>
>>> np.greater_equal(x1,x2)
array([ True, True, False], dtype=bool)
>>>
```

Sum, mean, SD

```
>>> arr = np.array([[0,1,2], [3,4,5],[6,7,8]])
>>> arr
array([[0, 1, 2],
       [3, 4, 5],
       [6, 7, 8]])
>>> arr.mean()
4.0
>>> np.mean(arr)
4.0
>>> arr.sum()
36
>>> np.sum(arr)
36
>>> arr.std()
2.5819888974716112
>>> np.std(arr)
2.5819888974716112
```